

THE
NATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR THE
PROTECTION
OF THE
FAMILY

Annual Report for 1912



THE
National League for the Protection
of the Family.

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FRANK GAYLORD COOK, Esq., Cambridge.

Rev. SAMUEL W. DIKE, LL.D., Auburndale.

REPORT

OF THE

National League for the Protection of the Family

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31, 1912

BOSTON :

The Fort Hill Press

SAMUEL USHER

176-184 HIGH STREET

1913

Minutes.

BOSTON, January 29, 1913.

The annual meeting of the National League for the Protection of the Family was held in the Diocesan House, 1 Joy Street, on Wednesday at noon this day.

Prof. Francis G. Peabody, D.D., LL.D., a Vice-President, took the chair and offered prayer. Rev. C. H. Spalding, D.D., was chosen Recording Secretary *pro tempore* and read the Minutes of the last meeting. The Treasurer, Mr. Thornton O. M. Fay, made his report, which was referred to Mr. W. B. Herrick as auditor.

It was voted that Dr. W. E. Huntington, chairman of the Executive Committee, either alone or in coöperation with that committee, take such action as may seem best in regard to increasing the receipts of the League for the coming year.

The Corresponding Secretary then made his report, which was accepted and ordered printed.

The Rev. Mr. Thayer, of St. Mark's School, Southboro, was elected a member of the League.

The old board of officers, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Merriman, deceased, was reëlected.

The meeting was then dissolved.

C. H. SPALDING,
Recording Secretary pro tempore.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary.

Again what seemed for some time to be an unimportant year in our work has turned out to the contrary. Some most important steps have been taken in our field. Promising practical results are more apparent and the value of the League in its work of information, suggestion, and aid to coöperative work, both in the United States and in foreign countries, is evident. Its meager income is not allowed to keep it from usefulness.

LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

Very few legislatures were in session in 1912. So there was little legislation on the subject of the Family, but this was in the invariable direction of greater care.

Maryland now requires that marriage licenses be obtained in all cases twenty-four hours before the marriage ceremony, instead of the five days recommended in the proposed Uniform Marriage Law, except in certain cases of emergency; that the license issue in the place of residence of one or both of the parties; or when both are non-residents, in the place where the ceremony is to be performed; that the required facts be given under oath, which the minister may also require, and that parental consent must be obtained in all cases where the parties are under the ages of twenty-one and eighteen years. Common-law marriages are, however, allowed contrary to the provisions of the proposed uniform law.

Massachusetts provides now that the clerk issuing a marriage license may compel the applicant to make oath to the facts required for license. Divorced persons who remarry shall file or, if unable to do so, make a statement under oath concerning the date, cause, time and court granting it, of the facts concerning their divorce, if unable to get a copy of the original certified record of the divorce. This provision is in the same direction as that recommended by the Commissions on Uniform Legislation, but somewhat more stringent.

Vermont adopts in substance the provisions of the proposed Uniform Law preventing its citizens going to other states to evade its laws, or those of other states coming into Vermont with a like object.

Virginia provides for notice of pending application for divorce to a party who may be residing outside the state.

LEGISLATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Portugal, under its present government, introduced in November, 1910, a system of divorce law much in accord with that of most of European countries and American states, though going farther in the direction of liberal divorce than many. For it adds divorce after separation for ten years by mutual consent, inveterate gambling habits, incurable contagious disease, or any disease which induces "sexual aberration." These causes are protected from abuse in the several ways more or less common in Europe.

Switzerland. The Uniform Laws of 1876 seem, judging from the account in the *London Times*, to have been considerably modified, the important changes apparently being those affecting the property rights of married women, greatly extending them from the very restricted condition of earlier date, and in giving more rights to the mothers of illegitimate children. In case of divorce for adultery, the parties may be forbidden to remarry for three years. The marriageable age has been raised from eighteen to twenty years and from sixteen to eighteen. All persons under twenty-one must have the consent of parents or guardians, and even above that age if they have been deprived of their rights on account of drunkenness or extravagance. The new code provides for judicial separation as well as for divorce, the court deciding whether such separation shall be permanent or temporary.

REPORT OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL COMMISSION ON DIVORCE.

After nearly three years this report has been made to Parliament in five folio Blue Books of various size, containing the reports of the majority and minority of the committee. The report itself is contained in the smaller of the volumes and can be obtained of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W. C., for 1s. 9d. The entire set costs 16s. 9d. The set ought to be in many of our large libraries. The Commission was remarkable for the eminence and representative character of its fourteen members and for the breadth and thoroughness of its researches. For example of the latter, the testimony on the interpretation of the New Testament teaching by the ablest scholars in England and Scotland of all religious bodies, as well as the evidence given by Roman Catholics, Jews, and others, would make if printed separately a good-sized volume of great value. The same can be said of the presentation of law in England and many other countries and the wide range of facts and opinions as to its working. Nine of the Commission sign the report of the majority, with some qualifications by three of the nine, and three, the Archbishop of York, Sir William R. Anson, M.P., and Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, legal adviser to the Archbishop of Canterbury, make a dissenting report. The majority recommend the increase of the legal causes for divorce from the one

now allowed to six in all. These are essentially the same as those recommended by our Commission on a Uniform Divorce Law, except that the English add insanity, which has pretty much disappeared from our state laws. But they restrict divorce for habitual drunkenness and for imprisonment very narrowly. The entire Commission recommend that men and women be put on an equality of privilege in obtaining divorce, and all would increase in some way the facilities of the poor beyond those now afforded by the one divorce court.

UNIFORM LEGISLATION.

While there is nothing to report under this head except a proposed act making marriages in violation of the laws of any state that are contracted in another state with the purpose of evading the law of one's own state null and void, there is a tendency towards the adoption from time to time and here and there of the provisions of the proposed Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws recommended by the Commissions on uniform legislation. An instance of this is the act of the Vermont legislature, already noted.

But we must not think that the plan of uniformity through the slow method of the coöperation of the states rather than by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States is a failure. For influence of the proposed Uniform Law is by no means limited to its adoption as a whole. In the twenty years or so in which proposed uniform acts on various subjects have been before the legislatures of the states, "at least the following have been enacted into law. The Negotiable Instruments Act has been adopted in 40 States and Territories, including the District of Columbia and the Philippine Islands; the Warehouse Receipts Act in 21 states, the District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands; the Bill of Sales Act in 10 states; an Act relating to Wills Executed without the State in 6 states; the Stock Transfer Act in 5 states; the Bills of Lading Act in 8 states; the Uniform Divorce Act in 3 states; and the Desertion Act in 4 states."

The report of the president of the Commissions on Uniformity adds that "although the attention of the Conference has been principally concentrated in recent years on subjects of commercial importance, the subjects of Marriage and Licenses to marry, Desertion and Non-Support, and Wills have received special consideration." Contrary to popular impression, marriage and divorce laws were found among the most difficult subjects to deal with, and accordingly were for some years purposely left untouched until the general plan could be put in working order and its feasibility demonstrated. The public needs to be informed again and again that marriage and divorce are the most difficult of subjects on which to secure uniformity in a country of people widely apart in their social traditions and legal methods. It also needs to be repeated that the lack of uniformity

of marriage and divorce law, serious as the evil from it may be, is a small part of even the legislative problem. The soundness of this opinion, though evidently a surprise to its members, was recognized in the testimony before the English Commission. The League has done more than any other agency to demonstrate this fact.

DIVORCE REFORM IN CALIFORNIA.

Within the last two years, two movements for divorce reform have been going on in California. One of these has taken up the project of uniformity through an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and the legislature went so far as to instruct its representatives in Congress to move for that measure notwithstanding that the state had been committed to uniformity through the coöperation of the several states by its own commission on uniform legislation. Whether this step was taken in ignorance of the facts in the case, or in the conviction that the latter method was impracticable and that the lack of uniformity is a more serious source of the evil than it has been shown to be, is not quite clear.

The most vigorous and promising of these two movements is that of the Commission of Southern California on Marriage and Divorce, led by if not wholly composed of clergymen of the various churches in Southern California. It has made a study of the three counties containing the cities of Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Oakland. It found that in these three counties more than 3,600 petitions for divorce had been filed in the year 1909 alone, and that Los Angeles County had filed more than 1,800 in 1910. Their circular says that "in the majority of these cases fraud and perjury are freely committed in order to obtain a decree on false grounds where no legal ground for separation exists." "It is the immediate purpose of the Commission on Marriage and Divorce to uncover the fraud and punish the perjurer; to provide for the punishment of adultery according to law, and to prevent fraudulent marriages." Through the coöperation of the judiciary it is hoped to secure some laws to reduce these evils.

According to a newspaper dispatch, 5,577 divorced persons were remarried by ministers of the various churches, the figures being given for each denomination. "Of the larger denominations, the lowest number of such marriages, 44, was by Episcopal rectors, while Hebrew clergymen are next with 111, and Roman Catholic are credited with 188." These are astonishing statements, and should, like all newspaper statements on such subjects, be verified before acceptance.

COURTS OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

Our report a year ago referred to such courts in Chicago and New York. One has just begun work in Boston. We are now able to

give some account of the work of the first two, especially that of Chicago, whose first annual report has lately appeared. All these courts are simply divisions of the regular municipal courts, and needed no statutory provision for their creation. Among the several objects of the court in Chicago, the official report says, are these: "To make the court equally as good an agent to keep husband and wife together, and thus give the children the home influence, as it has been an agent in separating them. To inaugurate a system whereby delinquent deserters may be promptly compelled to support their wives and children, thus forcing the one upon whom that obligation rests to perform that duty and so relieve the charitable public of another burden. To exercise a watchful care over deserving and unfortunate women and children, by seeing that they are placed under the care of some person or organization that will extend to them such help, advice, and direction that will put them in the way of becoming self-sustained. To keep a complete record regarding each case, so that in time, from the composite whole, some useful results may be obtained and some beneficial laws enacted."

The work of the court is predicated, the report says, "on the theory that the family is the unit around which all that is good for the individual, the city, the state, and the nation must center." Many charitable organizations of the city are named for their hearty coöperation with the court in its work. The court has a woman as a social secretary. It recommends that non-support rather than mere desertion be made the principal offense of the two, and that "some delinquent husband-finding bureau be established in connection with the court." It is estimated, on the basis of data covering half the subject, that \$75,000 have within the year gone to the support of women and children that otherwise would have been spent elsewhere while the families were objects of charity.

"Many cases in which evidence for prosecution is lacking are referred to various benevolent societies for investigation, and very few of these come into court. A severe warning in most of these cases proves sufficient." "One of the most important features of this work is the large number of people in the incipient stage of domestic trouble whose cases call for advice and arbitration of differences. During the year there were 980 interviews with husband or wife, and often with both, where a separation was imminent. These cases often require different modes of treatment, but frequently the advice and admonition of one looked upon as being in authority seems to smooth away much of the trouble, which is often very trivial. In these cases very few ever returned for court action." Judge Charles N. Goodnow and his assistants are enthusiastic over the work, though it is as yet incompletely organized.

A COURT PROCTOR FOR DIVORCE CASES.

Kansas City has had one of the highest divorce rates in the country. But the experiment of a court proctor is promising to be one of the most beneficent measures yet adopted in divorce reform. It is his duty to make investigation of uncontested cases out of court, and report his findings to the court trying the case. He gets at the latent facts in the case, especially those concerning residence, possible collusion between the parties, and their character. He also makes efforts at reconciliation. The result so far is, that while during the year preceding that in which this method has been in operation there were 1,224 divorces granted in the county, under the new system only 881 were granted in the same time. The proctor thinks that some 40 or 50 cases of reconciliation have been reported. Other parties who have separated have come together without taking their cases into court. The work has been limited because a larger force is needed to investigate the cases. The proctor writes, "I am sure there is no other work that needs the attention that divorces do at the present time." Whether it will cost more to investigate cases than to try them or not, the saving to society by the process must be very considerable.

Our former reports have called attention to a common practice in Europe of careful and repeated efforts at reconciliation, and some of our judges of their own motion make them, yet we lack statutory provision for them, and desertion, non-support, and cruelty are inadequately punished among us. If we could reduce divorces for these causes by reconciliations and adequate penalties thoroughly enforced, we should lower our divorce rate very materially.

STUDY OF THE DECLINING POPULATION OF FRANCE.

The French Government has provided for the appointment of a commission of experts for the study, in the most comprehensive and thorough manner, of the reasons for the decline of population, the studies hitherto made being half hearted, resulting in ineffectual measures. The grand commission will be divided into five sub-commissions. Such topics are named for its work as marriage and divorce laws, the effect of the birth rate on recruiting and army organization, infanticide and kindred evils, infantile mortality, intemperance and tuberculosis, together with questions of assistance to mothers and of the proper education of the sexes, and the best means to encourage larger families and how to help those which have become too large for the financial means of the parents.

The work of such a commission will be valuable for this country as well as for France for at least two reasons. It will throw light on the declining family of the older stock among us and on the decline that may threaten us all along the line. This movement will be watched

with the keenest interest. For what has been going on in France in a marked degree has evidently begun in other countries. We have yet to gain a scientific knowledge of the treatment that the family needs.

FURTHER STATISTICS OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Secretary of the League read by request a paper before the Demography Section of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in Washington in September. As a result of that and further consultation the Congress passed, among its very few resolutions recommending action, one in favor of the more frequent collection of statistics of Marriage and Divorce. There seems to be much reason to think that this work can be done in the United States annually for a period of twenty years at little more than its cost for a single collection at the end of the period. The matter will be brought before Congress next winter in the hope of favorable action.

Meanwhile, for the convenience of students, a table is printed on the following pages giving statistics of such states and countries as are available for the purpose for the five years since 1906, the last covered in our summary for forty years, which can be sent to any who desire it.

Since the above was in type the statistics of Reno, Nev., have come to us. These show that there were granted in the county containing Reno, 483 divorces in 1912, against 427 the year before, the marriages being less than 300. But the good news also comes that the Governor of Nevada has recommended that the term of residence before a divorce can be obtained be increased from ninety days, the present term, to one year. It is hoped that the legislature will enact the recommendation into law and so remove this blot on the good name of Nevada.

State	1907		1908	
	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
Maine	6,380	887	5,904	904
New Hampshire	4,546	522	4,098	569
Vermont	3,254	382	3,052	346
Massachusetts	31,055	1,932	27,071	1,766
Rhode Island	5,639	398	4,941	416
Connecticut	9,763	596	8,565	559
New England	60,637	4,717	53,631	4,560
Indiana	29,804	3,980	26,990	4,253
Ohio	46,385	4,974	46,142	4,815
Michigan	27,940	3,107	25,965	3,020
California	22,734	2,177	22,238	2,783
Total of Four States	126,863	14,238	121,335	14,871
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:				
Austria . . . . .	.....	2,370	.....	2,556
Australia . . . . .	.....	409	.....	391
New Zealand . . . . .	.....	147	.....	171
Belgium	59,660	841	57,564	892
Denmark . . . . .	.....	662	.....	651
England and Wales . . . . .	.....	598	.....	672
Scotland . . . . .	.....	197	.....	191
Canada . . . . .	.....	24	.....	29
France . . . . .	.....	.....	315,928	11,575
Japan . . . . .	.....	61,193	.....	.....
Switzerland	27,660	1,494	27,634	1,551

NOTE. The Catholic population of the New England States in 1912 is 10 per cent of the total population in 1910. Divorce among Catholics is infrequent.

1909		1910		1911	
Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
6,011	957	5,900	911	5,878	985
4,079	530	5,110	555	4,340	588
3,080	395	2,993	369	3,195	334
29,002	1,739	30,710	1,929	32,051	2,137
5,402	514	4,558	502	4,495	482
9,259	575	10,103	568	10,748	678
56,833	4,710	59,374	4,834	60,707	5,204
28,525	4,194	30,677	4,632	30,345	4,920
41,308	5,034	43,779	5,330	45,294	5,477
27,353	3,495	29,039	3,716	28,859	4,125
22,244	3,087	23,645	3,334	25,991	3,700
119,430	15,810	127,140	17,012	130,489	18,222
.....					
.....	466	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	163	.....	.....	.....	.....
57,126	1,039	.....	1,089	.....	.....
.....	734	.....	749	.....	.....
.....	685	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....					
.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
307,951	12,874	309,289	13,049	.....	.....
.....					
24,470	1,534	27,346	1,527	.....	.....

ven in the official statistics of the church as 2,376,155, or 36.2 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR THE FAMILY.

There has been a marvelous change in the attention given to the family in the last thirty years. The rise and general diffusion of sociological study, which on the theoretical scientific side comes almost wholly within this period, the rapid development of household economics along scientific combined with practical lines, the work of philanthropy in all its manifold forms, and the discoveries that educators, business men, and religious leaders have made of the dependence of their several interests on the home, have combined to make the problems of the Home and Family seem among the most important of all social studies. Attention to the family is growing on every side, though it still needs much more careful study for method of treatment.

Two or three illustrations from the issues of the year may be given. The able and thorough-going report of the Vice Commission of Chicago issued in 1911 is bearing good fruit, in the way it is leading to action in Chicago and elsewhere. The refusal of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of Chicago to marry persons unless they can show that they are free from the diseases of sex has received the widest attention. Scientific journals have been especially hearty in commendation of the object and method, the latter being, however, in the minds of some, of doubtful practical enforcement. The first annual report of the Social Hygiene Society of Portland, Ore., is an example of a most wholesomely managed movement by the most reputable citizens of all callings for vigorous dealing with the local problem. The Massachusetts Society for Sex Education, with Dr. Henry P. Walcott at the head of its executive committee, and men like President Eliot, Bishop Lawrence, and others of like character, on it, backed with the support of leading financiers of Boston, promises great usefulness. There were numerous papers read in the great International Congress of Demography and Hygiene in Washington, the last of September, which will probably appear in full in the four volumes of its Proceedings now in press. These are indications of the serious way in which a most delicate yet important problem is being attacked, and indicate that it is fast being taken out of the hands of well-meaning but not always wise leadership.

Mention should be made here of a little, inexpensive book on the Family in its Sociological Aspects, by Prof. J. Q. Dealey, of Brown University, Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. The Family and Social Work, by Edward T. Devine, New York, is just out. There are also one or two admirable chapters on the Family in Sociology in its Psychological Aspects, by Prof. C. A. Ellwood, of the University of Missouri, which can be read with profit.

THE CHURCH ON THE FAMILY.

The Federal Council of Churches, perhaps the most important single representative at present of the Protestant churches of the country, issued early in the year an address to the churches of the country on the Family, written at the special request of the committee on the subject, by your Corresponding Secretary. This, as our last report noted, commended the following, — uniform marriage and divorce laws such as are now in process of enactment by the states; comity between churches “so that persons who cannot be married by their own ministers will not resort to those of other churches for that object; great care in the marriage of persons unknown to the officiating clergyman and of those who are morally or physically unfit for married life; and attention to the terrible evils of sexual vice by the clergy, teachers, and parents, in ways that are wise and efficient.”

We are told that this circular had an unusually wide circulation. At the late quadrennial meeting of the Council in Chicago, this utterance was reaffirmed and the statement added that “the Church stands for the proper regulation of marriage, proper housing, the abolition of child labor, the fullest possible development for every child, especially by the provision of proper education and recreation, and for regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.”

SOME STRIKING FACTS AND OPINIONS.

In a recent unpublished paper, Prof. Charles A. Ellwood, of the University of Missouri, has given some data and opinions that deserve careful consideration. Starting with the statement that “the crux of the problem of the modern family lies in the divorce question, since divorce is the expression of an unstable family life,” he gives some figures which he has carefully collected from original sources. From these he estimates that illegal desertions and separations among the very poor in the United States are about four times the number of divorces in the same class of people. He would add twenty per cent. to the divorces for this cause. He finds on investigation that reform schools and homes for dependent children in the sections he has investigated are largely filled with children from broken or demoralized homes. He found that in 34 reform schools which sent adequate replies to his letters, out of 7,575 children in them, 29.6 per cent. came from homes in which there had been divorce or desertion. The statistics of four juvenile courts dealing with 4,278 children report that 23.4 per cent. of the number came from families in which father and mother were separated by desertion or divorce. Thirty-two institutions whose professed policy is to take destitute children, whether orphans or not, showed that, out of 3,495 children, 24.7

per cent. were from families in which there had been desertion or divorce, while only 47.5 per cent. were either orphans or half orphans. He advocates Courts of Domestic Relations all over the United States.

He states very positively, what many have suspected to be the real truth, that the increase of divorce is not so much a protest against domestic tyranny as showing a growing belief in what he calls a "varied monogamy." He says — what every one must suspect to be the fact — that divorce by mutual consent is common, that the contract theory of marriage is growing in the West, and that the ideals of marriage and the family are changing. Industrial conditions, city life and its vices are bad. These facts and opinions are commended to the attention of those interested in the burdens of taxation and the increase of corrupting social conditions.

The receipts for the year were \$1,498.86 and the general expenses \$185.15, leaving \$1,313.71 for the salary of the Corresponding Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL W. DIKE, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Treasurer's Report.

Receipts.....	\$1,498.86
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Expenses:

Express and telephone.....	\$9.35	
Postage.....	39.00	
Printing.....	84.75	
Stationery.....	10.55	
Traveling.....	41.50	
Paid to Rev. S. W. Dike on account of salary.....	1,313.71	
		\$1,498.86

JANUARY 29, 1913.

I have this day examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1912, with vouchers for the same, and find them correct.

W. B. HERRICK, *Auditor.*

RECEIPTS.

Jan.	5.	Mrs. Wallace H. Camp, Waterbury, Conn.....	\$50.00
	10.	State Street Church, Portland, Me.....	10.00
	17.	Philip Wilner, Auburndale.....	2.00
	23.	Rev. William H. Cobb, D.D., Newton Center.....	5.00
	24.	Rev. C. H. Spalding, D.D., Cambridge.....	5.00
	24.	Henry B. Day, West Newton.....	25.00
	26.	Hon. Seth Low, LL.D., New York.....	50.00
		Total received in January.....	\$147.00

Feb.	6.	Alfred T. White, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	\$10.00
	16.	Arthur T. Lyman, Boston.....	5.00
	14.	Jerome C. Borden, Fall River.....	5.00
	19.	Mrs. George H. Corliss, Providence, R. I.....	10.00
	19.	Hon. Francis Lynde Stetson, LL.D., New York.....	30.00
	19.	Hon. Robert H. Gardiner, Gardiner, Me.....	10.00
	19.	Mrs. Frederick Billings, New York.....	100.00
	20.	Edward M. Gallaudet, LL.D., Hartford, Conn.....	10.00
	20.	Rev. Thomas W. Thompson, Worcester.....	5.00
	20.	Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, D.D., Burlington, Vt.....	5.00
	21.	Prof. Francis G. Peabody, D.D., LL.D., Cambridge...	10.00
	21.	Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, D.D., Albany, N. Y.	10.00
	22.	Rev. William P. Alcott, Boxford.....	2.00
	22.	Rev. Charles F. Dole, Jamaica Plain.....	5.00
	22.	Rt. Rev. John Scarborough, D.D., Trenton, N. J.....	10.00
	24.	Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, D.D., LL.D., St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
	26.	Hon. Walter George Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.....	5.00
		Total received in February.....	\$237.00

March	2.	Mrs. William G. Benedict, Boston.....	\$5.00	
	6.	Charles Morris Smith, Providence, R. I.....	10.00	
	7.	Messrs. Ginn & Co., Boston.....	10.00	
	8.	Rev. F. N. Peloubet, D.D., Auburndale.....	10.00	
	9.	Old South Church, Boston.....	25.00	
	11.	Rev. Claudius B. Speneer, D.D., Kansas City, Mo.....	10.00	
	11.	Prof. Henry W. Farnam, R.P.D., New Haven, Conn..	25.00	
	12.	James C. Braman, Bangor, Me.....	5.00	
	16.	Rt. Rev. Chauneey B. Brewster, D.D., Hartford, Conn.	3.00	
	23.	Prof. Austin B. Bassett, D.D., Hartford, Conn.....	5.00	
	29.	Rev. George L. Paine, New Haven, Conn.....	5.00	
	30.	Prof. Walter F. Willeox, LL.D., Ithaca, N. Y.....	5.00	
	30.	Rev. Austin Phelps Taylor, D.D., Andover, Mass....	10.00	
	30.	A. N. Lincoln, Fall River.....	5.00	
		Total received in March.....		\$133.00
April	6.	Rev. Horace Dutton, Auburndale.....	\$10.00	
	9.	Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., New Haven, Conn....	5.00	
	24.	Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D.D., LL.D., Boston....	25.00	
		Total received in April.....		\$40.00
May	9.	St. Paul's Church, Boston.....		\$25.00
June	3.	"A Friend," Boston.....	\$50.00	
	8.	Prof. Samuel Hart, D.D., Middletown, Conn.....	5.00	
	22.	Edward Bok, Philadelphia, Pa.....	25.00	
	24.	Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, D.D., New York, N. Y.....	25.00	
		Total received in June.....		\$105.00
July	2.	Mrs. C. P. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$25.00	
	3.	George B. Knapp, Auburndale.....	10.00	
	8.	C. E. Clift, Arlington.....	5.00	
	12.	Stuart Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.....	15.00	
	25.	Prof. L. W. Spring, D.D., Boston.....	5.00	
	26.	Rev. George B. Johnson, Burlington, Vt.....	5.00	
		Total received in July.....		\$65.00
Sept.	26.	F. B. Marsh, New York, N. Y.....	\$10.00	
	30.	"A Friend," Connecticut.....	5.00	
	30.	St. John's Parish, Stamford, Conn.....	11.41	
	30.	From a Contributor.....	18.45	
		Total received in September.....		\$44.86
Oct.	10.	George Burnham, Sr., Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$25.00	
	10.	George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.....	25.00	
	14.	St. Paul's Church, Concord, N. H.....	5.00	
	16.	Rev. John H. Denison, D.D., Williamstown, Mass....	10.00	
	30.	Rev. John G. Davenport, D.D., Waterbury, Conn....	10.00	
	31.	Herbert A. Wilder, Newton.....	5.00	
		Total received in October.....		\$80.00
Nov.	7.	"A Happy Family".....	\$5.00	
	9.	Pres. William J. Tucker, D.D., LL.D., Hanover, N. H.	10.00	
	7.	Rev. Walker Gwynne, Summit, N. J.....	2.00	
	14.	Rev. W. Spooner Smith, Worcester, Mass.....	10.00	
	16.	Miss Grace H. Dodge, New York, N. Y.....	100.00	
	18.	Miss Lucy W. Burr, Auburndale.....	25.00	
	18.	Arthur Reed Kimball, Waterbury, Conn.....	5.00	
	19.	St. John's Church, Providence, R. I.....	20.00	

Nov.	19.	Trinity Church, Boston.....	\$25.00	
	22.	E. P. Dutton, New York.....	5.00	
	26.	Broadway Tabernacle, New York, N. Y.....	10.00	
	30.	Prof. William North Rice, LL.D., Middletown, Conn..	5.00	
		Total received in November.....	—————	\$222.00
Dec.	3.	Mrs. John S. Brigham, Worcester.....	\$3.00	
	4.	W. W. Loekwood, Riverside, Cal.....	5.00	
	5.	William B. Herrick, Auburndale.....	10.00	
	5.	Rev. Francis Goodwin, D.D., Hartford, Conn.....	25.00	
	5.	Mrs. Gilman C. Hill, Waterbury, Conn.....	5.00	
	6.	Miss Edith Woolsey, New Haven, Conn.....	5.00	
	9.	St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R. I.....	10.00	
	9.	Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, LL.D., New Haven, Conn.	15.00	
	10.	Everett O. Fisk, Boston.....	5.00	
	11.	Hon. John E. Parsons, New York, N. Y.....	25.00	
	14.	Mrs. Wolcott H. Johnson, Boston.....	20.00	
	14.	Prof. Williston Walker, D.D., New Haven, Conn.....	5.00	
	16.	Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, LL.D., New Haven, Conn...	50.00	
	16.	Mrs. David P. Kimball, Boston.....	25.00	
	16.	Rev. S. C. Bushnell, Arlington.....	5.00	
	18.	St. Stephen's Church, Pittsfield.....	10.00	
	19.	Church of the Ascension, New York, N. Y.....	25.00	
	19.	Rev. Frederiek B. Allen, Boston.....	5.00	
	19.	"A Friend," Brookline.....	20.00	
	20.	Rev. James W. Bixler, D.D., New London, Conn.....	10.00	
	21.	Rev. E. E. Strong, D.D., Auburndale.....	2.00	
	23.	William H. Swift, Pittsfield.....	25.00	
	23.	Rt. Rev. W. A. Leonard, D.D., Cleveland, Ohio.....	10.00	
	27.	Miss M. Josephine Allen, Boston.....	5.00	
	27.	Rev. William T. Manning, D.D., New York, N. Y....	10.00	
	27.	Dr. Guy M. Winslow, Auburndale.....	5.00	
	27.	Rev. W. C. Gordon, Ph.D., Auburndale.....	5.00	
	28.	Rev. Herbert Lathe Prescott, Arizona.....	5.00	
	30.	Hon. Elbridge Torrey, Boston.....	10.00	
	30.	Hon. Arthur H. Wellman, Malden.....	5.00	
	31.	Rev. Cornelius B. Patton, D.D., Newton.....	5.00	
	31.	State Street Church, Portland, Me.....	10.00	
	31.	Rev. W. E. Huntington, LL.D., Newton Center.....	5.00	
	31.	Robert C. Ogden, LL.D., New York, N. Y.....	25.00	
		Total for December.....	—————	\$410.00

Notes.

1. Our Reports for the years 1890, 1892, 1897, and 1901-12 are the only ones that can now be supplied. The Report for 1905 is a "Review of Twenty-Five Years," giving a summary of the movement regarding the family and our work for that period, and will be freely sent to all who ask for it.

2. The Report of the Census Office on Marriage and Divorce in the United States and some twenty foreign countries, in two volumes, can be had on application to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

3. A summary of this Report, of twenty pages, has been prepared by the League and will be sent to all who may write the Secretary for it, enclosing a postage stamp. Two or three others may be sent.

4. The attention of all is invited to the report of the Treasurer and the need it shows of immediate and generous aid for our work.

Every friend of the home is invited to give us a modest place, at least, in his annual charities. The work of all benevolent societies is aided by everything that is done for the home. The League needs an immediate endowment. A form of bequest may be found on the third page of the cover.

5. Associate Annual Membership is offered to all proper persons, both ladies and gentlemen, on payment of five dollars for the year, to be renewed at the pleasure of the subscriber. Such members are members in full for the time.

6. The Treasurer, Mr. Thornton O. M. Fay, care of the New England Trust Company, Boston, Mass., will gladly acknowledge all contributions. All other correspondence should be addressed to Rev. Samuel W. Dike, LL.D., Auburndale, Mass., to whom contributions may also be sent. *It will greatly relieve us if contributions can be sent earlier than the autumn months.*

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

National League for the Protection of the Family.

ARTICLE I. This association shall be called the NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY.

ART. II. Its object shall be, through the improvement of public sentiment and legislation, to protect the institution of the Family, especially as affected by existing evils relating to Marriage and Divorce, and to secure its proper efficiency in individual and social life. It may co-operate with auxiliary or other bodies having similar aims in such ways as may be deemed expedient.

ART. III. It shall consist of the following persons, having power to fill vacancies and to add to their number.

ART. IV. The officers of this society shall be a President, not more than five Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of not more than twelve persons, of which committee the Corresponding Secretary shall be a member, and of which not less than three shall constitute a quorum, having the duties indicated in their several offices, to be elected at the Annual Meeting, and to hold office until their successors are appointed.

ART. V. The LEAGUE shall hold its Annual Meeting on the third Wednesday in January, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and at such hour and place as shall be indicated in the call of the committee.

ART. VI. Amendments of this Constitution, of which due notice shall have been given in the call of any Annual Meeting, may be adopted at such meeting by the vote of two thirds of the members present.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS concerning the work of the LEAGUE and its general business should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. SAMUEL W. DIKE, LL.D., Auburndale, Mass.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. THORNTON O. M. FAY, care of The New England Trust Company, Boston.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I hereby give and bequeath to the NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY, a corporation created by the Laws of the State of Connecticut, or its successor or assigns, the sum of dollars, the principal [or income, as may be desired] of which is to be used for the purpose for which said Corporation was chartered.

